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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1943 AUG 25 PM 4 34

Quito, Ecuador  
August 14, 1943

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 339

Subject: Communist Activities in Ecuador

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable  
For Distribution  
The Secretary of State  
Washington

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8/30/43



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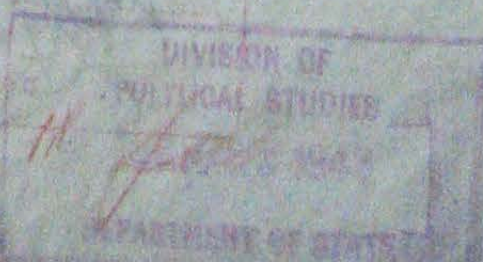
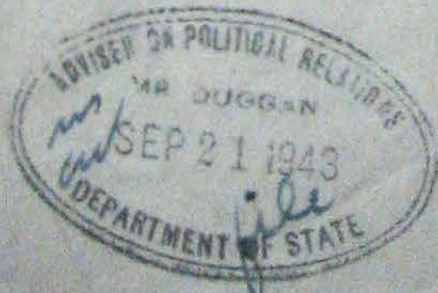
I have the honor to enclose a copy of a detailed report furnished me by the Legal Attaché on the subject of communist activities in Ecuador. It is understood that this report was completed on June 26, 1943.

Since the date aforementioned, the principal developments concerning this subject have been the release from confinement of Sr. Pedro Saad, which was announced informally in the press here on July 6. (as indicated on page 27 of the enclosed report, Sr. Saad had been imprisoned in connection with the Workers' Congress here since March 21, 1943); and the incorporation of the so-called Communist Party in the Alianza Democratica Ecuatoriana (Embassy's despatch No. 303 of July 31 last) and its adherence to the students' manifesto endorsing the candidacy of Dr. José María VELASCO Ibarra for the Presidency (Embassy's despatch No. 327 of August 10 last).

The membership of the Communist Party in this country is very small, as indicated in the enclosed report, and estimates vary from two or three dozen persons to several thousand, with the probability that the true figure is nearer the smaller number. Although the Party is not known to be publishing any newspapers or periodicals directly, a magazine called Anti-Nazi is published by the Movimiento Popular Antitotalitario del Ecuador (in conjunction with two other organizations), whose Secretary General is Mr. Raymond Mexiguet, usually thought to be the head of the Communist Party. Anti-Nazi appears, however, only sporadically.

Other information concerning the activities,

organization



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organization and history of the Communist Party are contained in the enclosure to the Embassy's despatch No. 46 of June 3, 1943.

700.003 Communist International 64

Respectfully yours,

*[Signature]*

JWG:ksg  
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Enclosure:

- 1/ Legal Attaché's Report on "Communist Activities in Ecuador".

Original and hectograph to Department  
Copy to Consulate General, Guayaquil

Hecto sent to DCA

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 339 of August 14, 1943, American Embassy, Quito, Ecuador.

RE: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN ECUADOR

Ecuador Subversive Activities - R

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DETAILS:

Re: Communist Activities in Ecuador  
ECUADOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - R

From the sources of information that have been consulted, it may be said that Communism in Ecuador has not been up to the present time a serious threat to the stability of the country. The party lacks organization and strength of numbers, appears to be hopelessly impoverished, has no press or radio facilities or other propaganda means, and is faced with the powerful opposition of the reactionary elements, supported by the all-dominant Catholic Church, which has organized and sponsored competitive workers' groups. Perhaps in theory there are great potentialities for Communist agitation in Ecuador because of its well defined proletariat (representing from 90 to 95 per cent of the population) but in fact this group is so ignorant, illiterate, and utterly lacking in initiative, that it hardly lends itself to organization into a militant, well-disciplined and efficient entity. Although, as will hereinafter appear, some opinion has been expressed that the Communist Party, particularly in Guayaquil, is expanding with some rapidity at the present time, leadership would seem to have remained the same small group of intellectuals, some of whom are periodically lodged in jail as political prisoners.

#### HISTORY OF THE PARTY IN ECUADOR

A number of sources have been contacted to obtain the historical background important to an understanding of the present Party Line in Ecuador. Although each of the respective sources can be described as well-informed, there is some disagreement in their presentation of the historical data. Because of this fact, and the additional one that there is no way of determining just what the details are, the information furnished from the various sources is being set out individually as the information was obtained.

The following information concerning the Communist Party of Ecuador was furnished by Source #11, a newspaperman of Quito.

The Ecuadoran Communist Party (Section of the Third International) was founded right after the Julian Revolution. The Julian Revolution is the name which was given to a civil-military movement which overthrew the government of Dr. Gonzalo CORDOVA on June 9, 1925. At this time the Socialist Assembly was held in the rooms of the Municipal Hall of Quito, and the program and laws of the Socialist Party of Ecuador were dictated. This was a section of the Third International, and was the actual Communist Party which was born under the name of Socialism in a fashion similar to the formation of other sections in America and Europe at about the same time.

The occasion was quite propitious for the organization and functioning of the Party. The Julian Revolution had as its principal agent and promoter Luis Napoleon DILLON, a man of progressive ideas who had collaborated indirectly in the weekly newspaper "La Antorcha", published by those who were later to become directors of this Socialist-Communist group. DILLON proposed energetic control of the banks and limitation of the land possessions of the large haciendados of the coast and highlands, whose many acres are not cultivated by their owners.

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Many of the leaders of the Socialist-Communist Party went to Russia. One of those was Ricardo PAREDES, a doctor, who brought from Russia the idea of persecuting the intellectuals of the Party, branding them as opportunists. PAREDES, mixing Russian Bolshevism with the Socialist movement and throwing himself against the intellectuals, broke up the party. It divided into two factions which ultimately became two separate wings, completely divided. From the Ecuadoran Socialist Party, a Section of the Third International, there sprang up in 1929 a Socialist Party, totally independent from all foreign direction, whereas the portion of the old Ecuadoran Socialist Party which remained a section of the Third International became the present Communist Party of Ecuador ("Partida Comunista Ecuatoriana"). The pamphlets and "red" books were circulated among the workers, students, and the soldiers. There were also dis- The Party had a difficult existence, always holding itself at a distance from all other political parties, passing as a liberal group, but procuring the collaboration of any one of the other parties against the remaining political factions. When the Conservative danger was talked about in the country, e.g. during the presidential candidacy of Neptali BONIFAZ, the great land-owner of Altipano, and of VELASCO IBARRA, an outstanding sympathizer with the rightists and a sincere Catholic and friend of the Jesuits, the Communists in 1933 united themselves with the liberals and socialists in order to combat this "conservative danger". But when there came into power a liberal, as for example MARTINEZ MERA, the Communists united themselves with the conservative elements in order to combat the illegality of the liberal government. MERA had a total of 70,000 votes although there were never more than 40,000 voting citizens in the country. In his case Congress forced him to resign. However, none of this prevented the Communists from throwing themselves against the Socialists when some minister from that party was in the government. In this manner the Communists have continually placed themselves apart from all other parties and come to be distrusted by all political groups. In the normal school of Quito, where teachers are educated, universities, colleges, and schools were their

The P.C.E. has never been a party of the masses. It has always been, and is today more than ever, a minority party, composed almost entirely of intellectuals. In Guayaquil, where it has reached its greatest popularity, the Party directs some section of workers, especially the construction workers and the longshoremen, who at one time were prosperous enough, but who today live a miserable life unable to earn enough money for food and the necessities of life. The Communist Party of Ecuador followed Stalin. The separation of the

From Source #1, a well-educated and informed attorney of Guayaquil, sympathetic to the Communist Party leaders, comes the following statement of the history of the Party in this country. This source indicated that the Communist Party of Ecuador was organized in Guayaquil and Quito in 1921, but was unable to achieve any social influence until 1922 on the occasion of the economic crisis which especially affected Guayaquil. Secret foreign agents took advantage of the bad economic situation, making claim to higher wages in order to divert the people to the cause of disorder and revolution. There were some who desired to limit the claims of the workers to the economic conflict. Secondly, once the party was prepared, and many officials were placed in the government, the party should present itself publicly as the defender of the proletarian and other problems

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problems of salaries. On the 15th of November, 1922, the slaughter in Guayaquil sowed the seeds of class hatred and created a banner for Communism. From that time the Communists were able to carry on in all parts of the country with a great deal of success. With much caution they founded cells in the capitals of the Provinces and in the principal centers of population, which were under the direction of the Third International in Moscow. The directives for the South American Organization at that time came from Montevideo, Uruguay. As very few persons were acquainted with the Marxian theories, the office in Uruguay sent agents with money and a large quantity of propaganda to various countries of South America, including Ecuador. The pamphlets and "red" books were circulated among the workers, students, and the soldiers. There were also discussions under the pretext of scientific conferences, which took place in the workers' organizations, colleges, and universities. Some intellectuals were invited to take trips to Russia for the purpose of allowing them to study the theories of Communism, and specifically for the purpose of returning to Ecuador to spread the Party doctrines and to carry on some intelligence work for the Comintern. Among these was Neptali PACHECO L. who was one of the most intelligent pilgrims and who today, living in Milagro, is doing a great deal for the Communist Party in Ecuador, especially along propaganda lines.

With these trips to Russia the leadership of the Party was established, and the Ecuadoran Party organized into a more disciplined and intelligent group with centers in all parts of the Republic. The political disorders which the country suffered since July 9, 1925, and the postwar economic crises greatly aided the Communist penetration into Ecuador, and furnished material for much propaganda in their favor. The Party was able to place four Senators in Congress for 1930-34. They were able to control the directive posts of Public Education, especially in the Normal School of Quito, where teachers are educated. Universities, colleges, and schools were their greatest centers of action and propaganda.

When Lenin died and Stalin came into power there followed a period of stagnation with respect to the Party's propaganda. Uruguay suppressed the Central Office in Montevideo, and the division between the Stalinists and the Trotskyites produced a true crisis in the Party, since it lacked information and directives. It appears that Ecuador did not have many followers of Trotsky, and officially the Communist Party of Ecuador followed Stalin. The separation of the two factions or wings did not take place in Ecuador. If there were any followers of Trotsky they were so few as not to have caused any disruption of the Party.

During this same period, prior to the present war, the Party had two principal lines of action: First, secret propaganda and infiltration of men into groups and institutions without presenting themselves as members of a particular political faction or party. The main idea was doing the groundwork in the institutions, fomenting strikes and disorders, and furthering all types of political and economic conflict. Secondly, once the Party was prepared, and many officials were placed in the government, the party should present itself publicly as the defender of the proletariat and in a clear

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revolutionary character, paying special attention to national problems. Under this plan the Party has been able to obtain for itself a great mass of workers, students, and teachers, devoted and well-prepared for the fight. Meanwhile, the historical parties of the country, the Conservatives and the Liberals, were in absolute disorder, and in danger of falling because of a lack of organization, propaganda, leadership, bad government, and the lack of truly democratic leaders who might lead the people and make them see the truth.

Without detaching themselves from the Russian source of direction, the Party slowly moved toward Mexico, from where there originated much propaganda, and whose leaders initiated the work of the "Union Continental Americana del Comunismo." Many diplomatic representatives to Ecuador from Mexico have been true agents of Communism and the Legation of that country has from time to time been the center of much propaganda, facilitating trips of many intellectuals to Mexico, etc. etc.

The course of the Party has considerably changed since Stalin altered the last constitution of the Soviets in favor of the Democracies. Immediately the Ecuadoran leaders initiated a democratic campaign, and to the great amazement of those who have followed the Party line closely, the Party program included collaboration with the government not only here but in all the Americas. There arose popular fronts which united themselves with the historical parties. They accepted a multitude of institutions which Communism had previously designated as bourgeois, and the Party undertook to aid in the formation of legal workers' groups and organizations as contrary to their former position of sponsoring revolutionary activities of the workers. From Chile, Argentina, and Mexico they favored the workers' codes and social security laws, which they had previously repudiated because they felt that such laws would prevent the violent revolution of the workers, and were mere pacifying means for the satisfaction of the demands of the proletariat for better living standards, wages, and working conditions. In line with this new policy, here in Ecuador there was dictated the "Workers' Code" in 1938, put into effect by General ENRIQUEZ. The dictator PAEZ had in 1936 decreed the Social Security laws. Thus, as the Party took its third form, it became a party of evolution as distinguished from a party of revolution.

As Pan-Americanism gained progress with the policy initiated by President Roosevelt, the anti-U.S. propagandists were disarmed, and the Communists ceased their campaign against "Yankee Imperialism" and pledged itself to a program of continental unity. It appeared that this change in policy was somewhat distasteful to Russia.

When President MOSQUERA NARVAEZ dissolved the Assembly of 1938, there began a violent reaction against Communism. All individuals of communistic tendencies were thrown out of public office, colleges, and universities were reorganized, and all school teachers who had been engaged in Communist teachings were thrown out. For this reason, upon the death of the above-named president, the Party united itself with the other parties in order to back the candidacy of Dr. José VELASCO IBARRA, in the hope of returning him to his former position in the government and thus occurred the revolution at the air-base

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of Quito, which resulted in VELASCO's banishment from the country.

Unfortunately the official reaction against Communism has not accomplished very much. It has merely frightened the faint-hearted but it has brought together the vigorous elements. The victims of persecution have been elevated to the status of martyrs, and for this reason they have received the sympathy of the people. On the other hand there has not been an intelligent Democratic campaign. The Communists have operated in the country freely among the masses with leaders of great talent and of proved honesty. These leaders are Pedro Antonio SAAD, brain and nerve center of the Party in the Republic, Humberto MATA in Cuenca, Dr. Ricardo PAREDES in Esmeraldas, Neptali PACHECO L. in Milagro and Gustavo BECERRA in Quito. These are the visible heads of the Party in Ecuador but on their side there are a great number of friends and Party members in all parts of the country who obey absolutely the directives of the leaders with exemplary discipline.

After the attack of Germany on Russia, the Communist Party in Ecuador, as in all America, clamored for a united democratic front, abandoning its policy against the governments and against the powerful capitalists. If the thought of the P.C.E. prior to the war in Russia was that Moscow was acting with great intelligence letting the capitalistic powers destroy themselves so as to take advantage of this opportunity to impose its Communist ideas in the chaos of the post-war, such policy changed the minute Russia was attacked by Germany, and the Ecuadoran Party, as the others, demanded unity with the United Nations, abandoning as it did all combatant procedures. The Party turned all of its energies with customary violence to denouncing the Nazis and Fascists and formed a regional committee to fight against the Nazi-Fascists. To avoid suspicion of certain people, Anti-Nazifascist committees were organized amongst the leftists by one or two Communists but without including them in the board of directors. The Communists sponsor these committees but do not officially act through them.

With the treacherous attack of Japan on Pearl Harbor and the reaction of the entire continent against the aggressor, Communism proclaimed as never before its decided support for the United States and, without mental reservations, it began working for Pan-American unity. From Mexico came the initiative to fight in a common front with the "Great American Democracy". Ever since that time, the P.C.E. has declined to speak against "Yankee Imperialism", the dollar policy, or about the absorption of smaller countries by the stronger, etc., which were the daily arguments of the old Communist campaign.

The Revolutionary Party of Mexico (Partida Revolucionaria Mexicana) which was called the true Communism, and its chief, Vicente LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, came out with the formation of the great Latin-American workers confederation, the "Confederacion Trabajadora de America Latina" or the "C.T.A.L.", and under the auspices of this program he visited several countries of South America. Here in Ecuador he left the foundations for the Labor Congress, which was to declare itself allied with the other congresses of the continent

and was a member of the Party until 1939. Although he severed his connections with the Party, he is still on friendly terms with the leaders.

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and in this manner to confederate all this anti-capitalistic power. There has been a very intelligent use of the war for the purpose of uniting all the groups under the bonds of war-cooperation, a thing which in normal times would have been an impossibility. To avoid all suspicion, TOLEDANO declared that he is not a Communist and that his ideal is the defense of Democracy with a united laboring class. He speaks and writes of Americanism, of sincere Democracy, and of hatred for Totalitarianism. During his recent continental trip he planted the seed which will eventually bring about the unification of the working class. At present there is a committee working ceaselessly for the purpose of organizing the Ecuadoran National Federation of Laborers, notwithstanding the failure because of the Government's intervention of the Workers' Congress last March. This labor organization will be an affiliate of the C.T.A.L. with its directing force in Mexico. It is understood that in conjunction with this pending program several young workers have been invited to go to Mexico on scholarships. However, as yet none of these candidates have left. They will soon receive the necessary funds, will take the trip, and will be schooled in the Universidad Obrera under the direction of TOLEDANO and are expected to return to be the future leaders of the post-war labor movement of Ecuador.

The Communist Party of Ecuador is at present working with the labor unions under the guise of assisting the directional committees. A group of laborers has been prepared to organize the syndicates. The Party has ramifications in various walks of life, including scientific societies, artists organizations, etc., and it would not hesitate involving itself in any patronal conflict in order to gain followers.

Since the recent dissolution of the Comintern, the Central Committee, presided over by Gustavo BECERRA, has declared that it fully accepts the step taken and that in the future the Party will be exclusively Ecuadoran. This is considered by all as a new tactic due to the present circumstances. Actually the Party is an international one and its purposes are the attainment of a world revolution. At the present time the Communist Party here and elsewhere is for cooperation with the Democracies, but once the war is won, the Party will present a real danger because of a united strength in the Western Hemisphere.

It is interesting to note that TOLEDANO, after his visit to the South American countries, went to New York and had a long conference with John L. LEWIS. So long as the war lasts, the Communists will be good allies. After the war is over, what the Communists will do remains to be seen.

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Another version of the Communist Party of Ecuador was told by Source #9, a newspaperman of Quito, who deals primarily with the history of the Party after 1930. It may be noted that he refers to the Party by the initials P.C.E., standing for the "Partida Comunista del Ecuador". This source has known close contact with the Party leaders and was a member of the Party until 1937. Although he severed his connections with the Party, he is still on friendly terms with the leaders.

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This source indicated that it is necessary to show the fact of the decline of the Party. This decline is due to many factors. First, in the ranks and in the Secretariats of the Party there were many opportunist elements who joined the P.C.E. with the purpose of obtaining easily a comfortable political position in Ecuador, or to obtain a scholarship to Moscow, a party or Red Union representation for an international Congress, or, at least, "Moscow gold", which, according to the legend in political quarters, was flowing in large quantities. One of the best known men who retired from the Party when he saw that there was no political or economic advantage in being a member was the dictator, Frederico PAEZ. He at one time belonged to the very secretariat of the Party, up to 1930. In the second place, the lessening and final loss of international connections undoubtedly weakened the Party and made it lose its prestige before many adherents who respected the Party because they believed that it was strongly supported from outside. Up to 1930 the P.C.E. had direct connections with Moscow, Berlin, Paris, Mexico City, and Buenos Aires. In this year the connections with Buenos Aires were severed because of the military reactionary revolution, and with Mexico because of the break of relations between Russia and Mexico. The principal center of liaison was then transferred to Montevideo, which link existed up to 1935, at which time Uruguay broke relations with Russia. The last contacts with Moscow took place in 1937 when the Third International was preparing a Congress and wanted Ecuadoran representation. With the course of events in Spain and the victory of the Fascist movements in many European and American countries, Moscow changed its policy to the attitude that it was no longer worth-while to spend money in costly delegations which did not bring any real advantage. In 1937 Moscow radically changed its directives in order to fight the aggressive Fascists, and launched the slogan of popular government, a slogan the theme of which was quite different from the old line. This policy did more to weaken the ties between the International and P.C.E., but by no means did the local Party abandon the International.

Thirdly, the leaders of the P.C.E. were tired and disappointed because of the apparent lack of success and influence they were having. The best fighters of the Party retired after a long and bitter political struggle, disappointed by the indifference and lack of political consciousness of the masses. This was especially true of those leaders who had gone to Moscow. They either retired or became indifferent and inactive. Among these were Dr. Ricardo PAREDES, Hermel QUEVEDO, José ALVARO, and Cesar ENDARA. One of these intellectual leaders, MOSCOSO, died and another, Gerardo GALLEGOS, changed over to the Socialist Party.

Fourth, the political and social campaigns were apparent failures. Due to the small financial strength of the Party, many strikes and social or political conflicts ended in a complete failure for the workers and for the Party, resulting in loss of Party prestige. All the Indian strikes ended with bloodshed and mass expulsions of the Indians. Almost all workers' strikes ended with the defeat of the workers or a compromise which did not correspond to the slogan of the Party. A good example of this was the strike of the textile workers in Quito and Otavalo. In a few instances the workers' demands were accepted, a very few cases.

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### PARTY HEADQUARTERS AND BRANCHES

Due to its impoverished financial condition the Party so far as it is known does not maintain any headquarters offices or regularly rented meeting places. In Quito meetings of the followers are held according to source #9 at the store and residence of the general secretary, Gustavo BECERRA, "Bazar Lulu", Calles Manabi & Vargas, or in the jewelry store of Carlos LALAMA on the Calle Esmeraldas opposite the Botica Pichincha.

Source #9 makes the following commentary on the organization of the Party:

"The Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE) pretends to be organized on a nationwide basis, but in reality it has only a few centres of propaganda, agitation and organization. These centres are - Quito, Guayaquil, Milagro (fifty kilometers northeast of Guayaquil), Esmeraldas. In other towns and villages the Party had formerly organized groups, but these have disappeared in the course of time there remaining some isolated elements who occasionally may still have influence by launching an election campaign or with some slogan interesting the local population. The Communist Party formerly had groups or influence in the following areas - Cayamba (known as the Communist island), Ambato, Tigua, Columbe (where an Indian uprising of Communist nature took place in 1935), Naranjito, Portoviejo, Otavalo, etc. The PCE is organized on the basis of units, be they factory units, village units, or workshop units. For work among unions the Communists use the the method of fraction and splitting, building up a minority group which by and by gets other adherents, imposing decisions on the majority, or, whenever it is not possible, they build up a parallel union and start a bitter inner strife which prevents workers from having an actual mass organization."

### OFFICERS AND LEADERS

Although earlier in its history the party was strongest in Guayaquil, under the present circumstances, according to Source #9, the best leaders and fighters are in Quito. These are:

Gustavo BECERRA, Secretary General for Ecuador, who has a store at Calles Manabi & Vargas named "Bazar Lulu".

Carlos LALAMA, Treasurer, who operates a jewelry store in the Calle Esmeraldas opposite the "Botica Pichincha".

Luis POZO, in charge of propaganda, Quito.

They constitute the Central Committee of the Party and are actively assisted, according to this source, by the following Quito leaders:

Primitivo BARRETO, Chairman of the "Comision Artistica y Union Sindical de Pichincha."

Luis ALVARO, Quito.

Mentor MERA,

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Mentor MERA, believed to be student at Universite Central.  
Jorge ALVEZIDA, Quito.

In Guayaquil the following are stated by this same source to be the officers of the Party:

Pedro Antonio SAAD, Coastal Region Secretary, Calles Capitan Najera & Chimborazo, presently confined in jail.

Francisco MERA, Guayaquil.

Dr. Rafael COELLO SERRANO, Attorney, with offices at Calles Luque & Pichincha.

Francisco NAVARRETE, Quito.

In Milagro the officers are given as:

Neptali PACHECO LEON.

Jose RUIZ.

In Tigua the leader is given as:

Agustin VEGA.

In Cayambe the leaders are given as:

Ruben RODRIGUEZ.

Jesus GUALAVISI.

Unfortunately for these communists, they have not a high social or intellectual position which is the first condition, according to Source #9, for gaining influence or sympathy in this country, so that their demonstrations are rather rejected and despised by other categories and strata of the population. The most respected and feared demonstrations are those of the students, because they are the prospective leaders of the country.

Concerning the leaders Source #11 states that the life of the Party in Guayaquil are the intellectuals--lawyers, writers, poets, novelists--who direct it, as Gil GILBERT, the novelist who was honorably mentioned in the first novel contest of Farrar & Reinhardt for his novel, "Nuestra Pan"; also Gallegos Lara, another novelist, critic and debater; Pedro SAAD, Lawyer, who actually is incarcerated, as are many other Ecuadoran intellectuals. SAAD, for example, is an old acquaintance of the jails.

Concerning the leaders Source #3 states that the leading Communists in Ecuador are still Pedro Antonio SAAD in Guayaquil; Gustavo BECERRA in Quito; Neptali PACHECO LEON in Milagro; Dr. Ricardo PAREDES in Esmeraldas; and Humberto MATA MARTINEZ in Cuenca. All reports seem to indicate that these men are distinctly pro-United States with the exception of Humberto MATA MARTINEZ, who is said to be anti-American, although lately he has been publishing a magazine in Cuenca and has solicited quite a bit of United Nations material for publication.

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Concerning the leaders Source #13 states that the former party leader, Dr. Ricardo PAREDES, M. D., is widely admired as a sincerely practicing Communist. He apparently gave up the fight some time ago and withdrew to private practice in the Province of Esmeraldas. Though he is said to be respected still as an advisor, leadership has since rested with such lesser personages as Gustavo BECERRA, reputed to be the Secretary General, Nella MARTINEZ, the three ENDARA brothers, and a few more. A Frenchman, Raymond MERIGUET, married to an Ecuadoran, is generally believed by outsiders to be the emissary of the Comintern. He himself disclaims any connection, other than friendship, with the local Party and competent observers are of the opinion that he studiously limits his connections to the leaders themselves, especially BECERRA and MARTINEZ and never attending any party meetings.

#### LOCAL PARTY ACTIVITIES

In view of the fact that the Communist Party in this country is to a great extent underground, there have not been so far as is known any large Communist rallies or meetings in recent years in Ecuador.

#### COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

About June 19, 1942, the Party in Guayaquil organized its principal "front" organization known as the "Comite Anti-Nazi-Fascista", or "Anti-Nazi-Fascist Committee", the majority of whose members are stated to be Party members. The purpose of course is to attract the support of genuine anti-Fascists in the Guayaquil area.

According to information received from Source #3, the organization of the Guayaquil Comite Anti-Nazi-Fascista is as follows:

Secretary General: Enrique GIL GILBERT  
Secretary of Action: Luis Humberto VASQUEZ  
Secretary of Finance: Antonio WILSON GILBERT  
Secretary of Propaganda: Victor Hugo GILBERT  
Secretary of Organization: Francisco GIL GILBERT  
Secretary of Liaison: Eloy Velazquez JEWELL, OS. Andres Aguilar ROSA  
Secretary of Communications: Fortunato BARRAL  
Secretary Control: Dr. Carlos Palacios SANCHEZ, attorney

In the above organization are included representatives from Union Sindical which at present has 69 labor unions with an approximate total of 19,000 laborers. Also represented are: Law School of the University; Society of Independent Artists and Writers; Labor Union of Doctors.

It appears that an attempt was made to organize the committee in early December, 1941, at which time an assembly was called. The rumor at that time was that the meeting was arranged to stir up a lot of trouble by pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist groups. The outcome was that the meeting broke up in a riot and Pedro A. SANCHEZ and Francisco GIL GILBERT were arrested. They were not released until February 28, 1942.

On June 12,

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### PARTY PUBLICATIONS

There are no regularly published newspapers or periodicals put out by the Communist Party in Ecuador. There are indications that the Party is too impoverished even to distribute occasional manifestos or mimeographed material. Information has been received from Source #12 that several years ago one BACERA, whose present whereabouts and activities are unknown, operated a printing establishment in Quito, publishing pamphlets of a Communistic nature. None of these publications is now available for purposes of verifying their contents. Subsequently it appeared that the government closed the shop and arrested BACERA and since that time no shops have appeared to carry on his work.

### LARGE PARTY MEETINGS

In view of the fact that the Communist Party in this country is to a great extent underground, there have not been so far as is known any large Communist rallies or meetings in recent years in Ecuador.

### COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

About June 19, 1942, the Party in Guayaquil organized its principal "Front" organization known as the "Comite Antinazi-Fascists", or "Anti-Nazi-Fascist Committee", the majority of whose members are stated to be Party members. The purpose of course is to attract the support of genuine anti-Fascists in the Guayaquil area.

According to information received from Source #3, the organization of the Guayaquil Comite Anti-Nazi-Fascista is as follows:

Secretario General: Enrique GIL GILBERT  
Secretario de Actas: Luis Humberto HEREDIA  
Secretario de Finanzas: Antonio MUÑOZ ELINAN  
Secretario de Prensa: Pedro Antonio SAAD, Juan Benito ORELLANA  
Secretario de Propaganda: Victor Hugo BRIONES  
Secretario de Organizacion: Francisco MORA GUERRERO  
Secretario de Enlace: Eloy Velasquez CEVALLOS, Andres Adelino MORA  
Secretario de Comunicaciones: Fortunato SAFADI  
Secretario Control: Dr. Carlos Palacios SAENZ, attorney

In the above organization are included representatives from the Union Sindical which at present has 60 labor unions with an approximate total of 15,000 laborers. Also represented are: Law School of the University; Society of Independent Artists and Writers; Labor Unions in Duran.

It appears that an attempt was made to organize the committee in early December, 1941, at which time an assembly was called. The rumor at that time was that the meeting was arranged to stir up a lot of trouble by pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist groups. The outcome was that the meeting broke up in a riot and Pedro A. SAAD and Francisco MORA GUERRERO were arrested. They were not released until February 24, 1942.

On June 19,

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On June 19, 1942, the following article appeared in a local Guayaquil paper: "Last night an assembly of workers, the Sociedad de Carpenteros, convened to pay homage to Mexico and to organize a committee anti-NaziFascist. Pedro SAAD made a motion to organize the Committee anti-NaziFascist. The following were designated to form the Committee: Enrique GIL GILBERT, Elroy VELASQUEZ CEVALLOS, Victor Hugo BRIONES, Andres AVELINO MORA, and Humberto HEREDIA."

Source #4, who attended many of the early meetings of this group, advised that the nucleus of the committee is Communist and, before Russia entered the war, often denounced the United States. On June 22, 1942, at one of the early meetings, several pro-Democratic speeches were made and the body also denounced President ARROYO DEL RIO of Ecuador. Dr. BALACIOS SAENZ, a local well-known socialist leader stated: "The triumph of Hitler means the remaining in power in this republic the murderer of November 15." This refers to November 15, 1922, when the army attacked the people in Guayaquil and killed and injured several hundred civilians. Dr. ARROYO was governor or some high official in this province at that time and he is constantly blamed by his opponents for this bloody event.

Pedro Antonio SAAD, a young man of either Turkish or Syrian extraction and well known Communist, also made a speech that night.

Enrique GIL GILBERT is the leader of this committee and was one of the shining lights in its founding. He advised source #4 that some of the principal members of the commission for the purpose of organizing this committee were Andres AVELINO MORA, a worker; Luis Humberto HEREDIA, a worker; Victor Hugo BRIONES, a professor; Eloy VELASCO CEVALLOS, a professor; and himself, a writer. Some months previous to this time GILBERT had a short story published in one of the leading United States monthly magazines, entitled "Nuestro Pan."

At a meeting on July 4, 1942, held at the "Sociedad de Carpinteros", GILBERT spoke and directed remarks against fifth columnists and asserted that the United States was giving aid to the government. He then read some extracts from the Constitution of the United States. Source #4 expressed the opinion that GILBERT is a sincere admirer of the United States and is also sincere in his efforts with regard to this organization.

Jorge AGUIRRE MAQUILON, a well known Communist, then spoke and condemned Fascism and its dangers to the country. Several others spoke and the following resolutions were drawn up:

1. To found a newspaper, a weekly, with the first copy to appear on July 24, anniversary of the birth of SIMON BOLIVAR and an Ecuadoran National Holiday.
2. To pay homage to China.
3. To aid soldiers at Salinas with cigarettes, coffee, cocoa, etc.
4. To send a cable to ROOSEVELT.

The following committee was formed:

Enrique GIL GILBERT - President  
Antonio MUNOZ ELINAN - University of Guayaquil Law Students Representative and of the University organization "Escuela de Derecho".

Fortunato SAFADI EMMEN

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Fortunato SARADI ENMEN - Representative of the body of students  
"Frente Juvenil Ecuatoriano" at the Vicente  
Rocafuerte School.  
Francisco MORA GUERRERO - Representative "Union Sindical de Trabaja-  
dores".  
Juan Benito ORELLANA - Representative of "Sindicato de Maestros".  
(Teachers' Union)  
Luis H. HEREDIA - worker  
Avelino MORA - worker  
Eloy VELASQUEZ CEVALLOS - professor  
Victor Hugo BRIONES - professor

The following societies sent representatives to this meeting:

Sociedad Cosmopolita de Cacahueros "Tomas Briones"  
Federacion de Graficos -  
Sindicato de Educadores Ecuatorianos  
Sindicato de Trabajadores de Ancon  
Sindicato de Petroleros de Cautivo  
Comites de Empresa de la Cerveceria Nacional  
Comites de la Empresa Electrica del Ecuador  
Comites de la Cemento Nacional  
Comites de la Laboratoris H. G.  
Comites de la Fabrica Nacional de Calzado  
Sindicato de Obreros de la Aduana  
Sindicato de Trabajadores de San Carlos  
Sindicato de Agnas Caseosas  
Union Sindical de Trabajadores  
Sociedad de Carpinteros  
Frente Juvenil Ecuatoriano  
Artistas Independientes  
Bloque Sindical de Periodistas

GILBERT asserted that the Nazis are fighting his committee by saying three things:

1. They are agents of the Imperialist Yankees.
2. They are agents of the Ecuadoran Government in order to distract the people's minds from immediate problems in the country.
3. They are Communists getting ready to strike at the right moment, either if the United States wins or when the country is ripe for Communist action.

On September 5, 1942, the following article appeared in the local paper: "The Comite Antinazifascista is organizing a series of conferences in which will take part distinguished intellectuals, the first being Dr. José Vicente TRUJILLO, a member of the Comite."

Aside from the above organization in Guayaquil, the most active at present is located in La Libertad and Ancon under the leadership of Franklin PEREZ Castro. At the present time he is actively promoting claims with relation to labor and the Tucker McClure as well the United States Air Base. All the labor organizations in Ancon are working with PEREZ and following his instructions.

The above source

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The above source also advised that Armando CRUZ is at present doing the work of Enrique GIL GILBERT in the Guayaquil group. GIL has withdrawn temporarily but it is stated that he may return to this activity later on. He is somewhat disillusioned in his anti-Nazi work as he thinks he feels opposition on the part of the United States and Ecuadoran Governments with relation to the activities of the organization. CRUZ's address is Joya Literaria bookstore on Chile, between Velez and Luqui Streets, Guayaquil.

On June 26, 1942, shortly after formation of the Anti-Nazi Fascist Committee in Guayaquil, an article appeared in one of the local papers advising that an Anti-Fascist Group had been formed in Milagro, Ecuador, and that it is making plans to get in contact with GIL GILBERT of Guayaquil. It listed the following members:

Miguel ANDRADE M. - president  
M. Raul RODRIGUEZ - secretary  
Luis F. YECUER - treasurer  
José QUIROZ  
Omar ALCIVAR  
Aurelio FALCON  
Jorge E. BORJA Foulner  
Rodolfo RODRIGUEZ  
Julio ACUNA G.  
Antonio RUIZ  
Obraham ALARCON

The following report was received from confidential source #2. Communism on the coast of Ecuador is widespread. The Communist center is in Guayaquil, branches are all over in cities, villages and towns. The number of registered Communist members is smaller than that of sympathizers, in the proportion of approximately 1 to 5. Communism has a stronghold not only among the working classes but also in intellectual circles (school teachers, university students, artists, writers, etc.). During the last half year serious efforts were made by the Communists to gain members and sympathizers among bank and commercial employees, but with little results, as most of these people belong to families who are properly educated and liberals or center, and have little use for political activity. However, people of the working classes, from government and municipal offices, have joined the Communist movement.

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ORGANIZATIONS DOMINATED BY THE PARTY

Due to its relatively small size and political impotence, the Communist Party of Ecuador cannot be said to dominate any considerable number of organizations, or even to wield significant influence therein. From Source #9 comes the following statement concerning this matter:

"Formerly there were many unions and associations controlled by the PCE, but political enemies could not stand the situation and started fighting with the same weapons the Communists used. Conservatives became interested in the workers as a political tool and in order to prevent the growth of Communism. Opposing the Red Unions they started organization of Catholic Unions. Afterwards the Government saw that workers could be an efficient political weapon and tried to attract them by different concessions, especially by accepting their demands in isolated social conflicts. Thus, Communists lost their positions among the textile workers, among craftsmen, among peasants and Indians. Now the Communists control unions of shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, musicians, painters, and have Communist fractions among the taxi drivers, the railroad and streetcar workers, the textile workers. The Communists have still a Central Committee for control and leadership of workers under the guise of Unionization. The Committee is called Union Sindical and is headed by Primitivo BARRETO. Opposing this Committee stand the Unions' Central Committee recognized by the Government and a tool in their hands, the Sociedad Artistica e Industrial de Pichincha, and the Central Committee organized by Catholic and reactionary elements CEDOC (Central de Obreros Catolicos). Incidentally I mention that the Cedoc is the best tool that the Catholic Church and the Conservative party have for their occasional anti-Democratic or anti-American campaigns. The secretary of CEDOC is Carlos PROANO, well known reactionary worker. Besides this, the PCE has strong units in other associations, especially in the University, where the Federacion de Estudiantes, with its leaders, Guillermo LASSO, Mentor MERA, OSPINA, SANTIANA, SILVA, is almost entirely controlled by Communists."

The following report was received from confidential source #2.

"Communism on the coast of Ecuador is widespread. The Communist center is in Guayaquil, branches are all over in cities, villages and towns. The number of registered Communist members is smaller than that of sympathizers, in the proportion of approximately 1 to 5. Communism has a stronghold not only among the working classes but also in intellectual circles (school teachers, university students, artists, writers, etc.) During the last half year strong efforts were made by the Communists to gain members and sympathizers among bank and commercial employees, but with little results, as most of these people belong to families who are property owners, and liberals by custom, who have little use for politics and as a rule do not bother. However, people of the working classes, from government and municipal offices, have joined the Communist movement

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in larger numbers recently than what was normal before. In country sections, Communism is reported to be increasing rapidly, especially among the peon class, and it seems that Communist agitators are more active there than in the cities."

Source #14 has offered the opinion that the chauffeur's Union of Quito in addition to the above is completely dominated by the Communists. He did not, however, give any further data to substantiate this statement.

Interestingly enough, although the Partido Comunista Ecuatoriana was one of the many sponsors of a reception in Quito on June 12, 1943, in honor of the Spanish Republican leaders, Diego Martinez BARRIOS and General José MIAJA, little evidence has appeared of any close affiliation between the Spanish Republicans and the Communists. On June 13, 1943, a meeting was held in honor of the above celebrities at the Teatro Sucre in Quito which was attended by Source of Information #15. The meeting consisted primarily of accounts of interesting incidents in the Spanish Civil War on the part of the visitors. Neither in the press nor from #15 were reports received to indicate any evidence of Communist activities at this meeting.

According to Source #10 the following cable was received by the Minister of the Interior, Quito, under date of June 10, 1943, giving an indication of the influence of the Party in the "Sociedad General Empleados" of Guayaquil, an affiliate of the Union Sindical.

"Informed by press of flagellation of Comrade Mora GUERRERO, prominent and correct fighter of the Ecuadoran working class, permit us to claim democratic justice against the perpetrators of the crime. On this occasion we invoke patriotism and unification for the date of the glorious deed of ALFARO, you may place at liberty the high intellects of Pedro SAAD, Leopoldo BENITEZ, and Francisco MORA. You as an authentic liberal will not deny a step which will link you with such names as PERALTA, CORDOVA, Alfredo BAQUERIZO, and a hundred others. Respectfully.

Sociedad Empleados, Filial Union Sindical

Troncoso COTO

Chavez GONZALEZ"

Some indication of the identities of labor and other organizations who may be dominated by or in sympathy with the Communist Party likewise may be had from the list of welcomers of Vicente LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, Mexican Labor Leader, on the occasion of his visit to Ecuador in October, 1942. Such a list should necessarily be viewed with some skepticism since it is likely that almost all labor organizations in the country felt obliged to take some part in the welcoming as well as in the efforts during ensuing months to organize and make a success of the National Workers' Congress in the Spring of 1943.

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The following series of articles that appeared in the local paper deal with the arrival of Vicente Lombardo TOLEDANO, the Mexican labor leader and Communist.

September 5, 1942. "Elaborate plans are being made for the reception of Vicente Lombardo TOLEDANO. The Labor Unions have designated a committee to plan the reception. Its secretaries general and the Unions they represent are Luis Humberto HEREDIA, Union Sindical; Alberto M. TORRES VERA, Asociacion Gremial de Astillero; and Antonio ESPINOZA, Confederacion Obrera del Guayas."

October 8, 1942. An article praising TOLEDANO and saying the University ought to receive him. It was signed by Franklin PEREZ C.

October 9, 1942. "The Comité Estudiantil de Recepcion a Lombardo TOLEDANO has designated Dr. José Vicente TRUJILLO to speak for them in honoring TOLEDANO."

October 10, 1942. "With the arrival of Toledano in Guayaquil will be established the Frente Nacional de Trabajadores." Article praising TOLEDANO signed by Zenon Velez VITERI.

October 12, 1942. Article describing and praising TOLEDANO signed by Cesar Vicente VELASQUEZ.

October 13, 1942. Lombardo TOLEDANO arrived in Guayaquil yesterday at noon and was met by a big crowd. Representatives of workers of all the principal industries were included in the parade. Among those welcoming him were Alberto M. TORRES VERA, Secretary General of the Comité de Trabajadores; Vicente MERA for the Union Sindical de Trabajadores; Ricardo ECHEVERRIA for the Confederacion Obrera del Guayas; Francisco VELASCO PEREZ for the Asociacion Gremial de Astillero; and Gilberto PAZMINO for the Frente Obrero Independiente.

October 13, 1942. Message from the Socialist Party of Ecuador to the workers of the country, praising the visit of LOMBARDO and discussing the war against capitalist imperialism.

"The Committee of welcome which met LOMBARDO was composed of: Francisco MORA GUERRERO for the Central de Unificacion, Victor Hugo BRIONES, Victor QUINTANILLA, Pedro SAAD, Enrique GILBERT for the Comité Anti-Nazifascista; Marcos T. ORAVAS for the union Sindical; José MARTINEZ for the Trabajadores Independientes; Antonio ESPINOZA for the Confederacion Obrera de Guayas; Eusebio SANCHEZ; José Ignacio GUZMAN, President of Club Guayas; Modesto Vela JARAMILLO; Augustin GALLARDO, Carlos VILLALOSOS and Amando NAVARRETE for the Sindicato de Choferes; Alfredo VERA, Abel CONZALEZ, and Alejandro OBANDO for the Comité de Unificacion de las Centrales OBRERAS; Nicolas VALLEJO, José Elias MONTENEGRO and Primitivo BARRETI for the Comision Artistica y Union Sindical del Pichincha; Zoila Victoria HIDALGO PAEZ, José Santos ORDRIGUEZ, Zorobabel CORAL N., and Francisco PARRA Z. for the Comité Estudiantil Democratica; and Milton Franco CRUZ, Manuel Centeno RUILOVA, Gaspar SOLORZANO and Lorenzo MORAL for the Comité Orense."

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October 14, 1942. The workers of the country formally promised LOMBARDO to hold a National Workers Congress on March 1, 1943, this Congress to be affiliated with the C.T.A.L. Lombardo gave his formal promise to return to Ecuador for the Congress. The Bolivian Consul, Aurelio FALCONI, called on him yesterday. At a banquet given in his honor yesterday were Antonio ESPINOZA, representative of the Guayas Workers Confederation; Pedro SAAD; Juan Francisco ROJAS; and Guillermo RODRIGUEZ, the Colombian labor leader who accompanied LOMBARDO from Colombia. At 5:00 p.m. at the University the Student Democratic Committee honored him. Presiding was José Santos RODRIGUEZ. Jorge AGUIRRE MAQUILON made a speech. Professor of Music Federico BLOCH spoke on the sufferings of the Czechs and the fight against Nazism. Prof. José Vicente TRUJILLO also made a speech. Last night at a meeting called by the Comité Anti-Nazi-Fascista, more than 2,000 people heard LOMBARDO speak in the hall of the Association of Employees. Sitting by the platform were Professor Alfredo PALACIOS, Mrs. TOLEDANO, Eloy VELASQUEZ CEVALLOS, Ernel QUEVEDO, Alajandro HERRERIA, Francisco MORE GUERRERO, Hermogenes MUGET, delegate of the Quito Comité Anti-Nazi-Fascista, Cesar PALADINES, President of the Association of Employees, Fortunato SAFADI, Representative of the University Students of Vicente ROCAFUERTE, Leopoldo BENITES, Avelino MORA, Pedro SAAD and Humberto HEREDIA. At 12:15 p.m. he was honored by the students of the University of Guayaquil. Among those present were Dr. Antonio FARRA VELASCO, Ignacio CUESTA GARCES, Carlos LUNA, Francisco PEREZ CASTRO, Carlo Julio AROSEMENA, Franklin PEREZ, Francisco BOLONA, Alberto GOMEZ-GRANJA, Paul Clemente HUERTA, Pedro SAAD, Eduardo BORJA Illescas, Galo Del POZO T., Enrique Gil GILBERT, Joaquin Gallegos IARA, Alfredo VERA y VERA, Jorge VIVAS VARGAS, Nelson CEVALLOS. The Sociedad Liberal Cultural Cinco de Junio and the Instituto Profesional Nocturno "Jose Abel CASTILLO" sent LOMBARDO a copy of resolutions passed in his honor which were signed by Roque VALLEJO P., President; Miguel A. CISNEROS I., Secretary; and Dr. Agustin FREIRE, síndico.

Organization of a Comité Nacional was one of LOMBARDO's accomplishments. The following met as delegates: for Pichincha, Primitivo BARRETO and MONTENEGRO; for Tungurahua, NARANJO; for Chimborazo, Angel FERNANDEZ; for Milagro, Pedro SAAD; for the Union Sindical de Trabajadores del Guayas, Mora GUERRERO; for the Confederacion Obrera del Guayas, ESPINOZA; for the Gremial del Astillero, A. TORRES VERA; for the Frente Independiente de OBREROS, Pazmino GONZALEZ. Mr. BRIONES acted as Secretary.

Asociacion Regional de Montuvio sent a message to LOMBARDO suggesting a Confederation of Agricultural Workers and asking his assistance, signed by Dr. Alfonso ARSUBE VILLAMIL as President and Alberto Enrique CEVALLOS as Vice President.

October 15, 1942. "Lombardo leaves today for Lima. He participated last night in the solemn agreement of the workers to have a National Workers' Congress in Quito March 1, 1943. This agreement was communicated to all Latin American workers' organizations. Guillermo RODRIGUEZ will not go to Lima with him as originally planned, owing to certain difficulties with the Direccion de Inmigracion

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and will return to Bogota. Intellectuals and empleados may also be represented in the National Workers' Congress, as per the request of Carlos MARCH. The agreement was chiefly written by Luis ALTAMIRANO CALDERON of Ancon. Other speakers were Carlos PONBAR of Ancon, and Leonardo CEVALLOS, President of the Petroleum Workers' Union. He was given a straw hat by Digno Manuel RAMIREZ of the same union. Among the other speakers were Niecegro DIAZ, President of the Club Nacional of Ancon and Jorge DELGADO of the Club Andea of Ancon. LOMBARDO dedicated an "autografo" to the teachers of Ecuador through the representatives of the Sindicato de Maestros del Guayas, Eloy VELASQUEZ CEVALLOS and Victor Hugo BRIONES. Communications saluting and praising LOMBARDO were received signed by Ursicino MEVA, Secretary General of El Centro Gremial Sindicalista; Amadeo RAMIREZ, President of the Comité Popular "15 de Noviembre"; Genaro ELIAS, President of El Comité General de Inquilinos; Casimiro MONCAYO, President of la Sociedad Hijos de Guayas; Sara N. BRIONES, Secretary General of El Centro "Rosa Luxemburgo"; Enrique ESPARZA, vocal encargado of La Sociedad de Artesanos "Luz al Obrero"; Narciso VELIZ, President of the Comité "Accion Popular" signed also by Jorge BRIONES G. Secretary. Among the prominent people who surrounded LOMBARDO were noted: Mrs. Isabel Herreria de SAAD; Pedro SAAD; Dr. Armando ESPINEL MENDOZA; the leftist University student José María ROUFA; Francisco PEREZ CASTRO; Cesar PALADRINES, President of the Asociacion de Empleados; Mr. Alba Calderon de GIL; Dr. Carlos AYALA CAAMILLA; Enrique Gil GILBERT; Pedro Jorge VERA; Victor CARRION TORAL; Alfredo VERA; Dr. del Romeo CASTILLO; and Miss Violeta HERRERIA."

October 16, 1942. This article referred to the departure of LOMBARDO. It said many local people were in his room before he left. Guillermo RODRIGUEZ was helping him in his business. Victor Hugo SUAREZ, Subdirector of Trabajo de Litoral, represented the Government. Among those who called to say good-by was Alfonso JURADO GONZALEZ, representative of the Chamber of Commerce.

October 20, 1942. "Guillermo RODRIGUEZ, Colombian labor leader, was given a banquet last night by the members of the managing committee of the Workers of the Nerverzoria Nacional. He was introduced by the Defense Secretary José Martínez FRANCO. Among those present: Victor MONCAYO, Secretary General. Luciano SAMANIEGO, Jorge MARTINEZ, Vicente ACOSTA, Eduardo ROJA, and Luis SANCHEZ."

October 23, 1942. Article stating that the Colombian press criticized LOMBARDO's visit and quoting several Colombian papers which attacked him as a Communist.

#### COMMUNIST MEMBERS & EMPLOYEES OF ECUADORAN GOVERNMENT

At the present time the Communist Party of Ecuador is engaged in a campaign to harrass the Administration of Dr. Arroyo del Río. To do this it has temporarily aligned itself with the Conservative and other opposition parties, as it has in the past joined with other parties to campaign on specific issues. The Administration has not hesitated to imprison Pedro Antonio SAAD and other Communist

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delivered a speech before the Sociedad de Comerciantes in which he asserted that the country had not yet conquered fascism; that

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or labor leaders on political charges. It has been quick to stamp out Communist publications. With this vigilance on the part of the government there is no evidence that at the present time the Party has been able to place any of its members in positions of any significance within the government.

#### EFFORTS TO INFILTRATE U. S. & OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

No evidence has appeared to the effect that the Party has even attempted to place members in the embassies and agencies of foreign governments in Ecuador. It is felt that their domestic position is so weak at present that any such efforts on their part will be directed first toward strengthening their position with respect to the Ecuadoran government before seeking to interfere in the operations of foreign governments within the country.

#### METHODS OF COMMUNICATION WITH OUTSIDE GROUPS

The general opinion of the sources consulted herein appears to be that there is not a great deal of contact between the Partido Comunista Ecuatoriana and other like groups throughout the world. As is evidenced by the letter abstracted from Pedro Antonio SAAD to the workers' college in Mexico City, the Party in Ecuador does have some contact by mail with the group in Mexico. It is presumed that similar contact exists with other party branches in South America, but the extent of the influence of outside organizations is believed not to be large.

#### VISITS OF FOREIGN LEADERS TO ECUADOR

As previously appears the most distinguished labor-Communist visitor to Ecuador was Vicente LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, who was later denied a visa to attend the Workers' Congress in the Spring of 1943. Information was received from Source #5 that on November 19, 1942, Manuel SEOANA, Peruvian writer and Professional Communist, passed through Guayaquil on his way to Peru after a trip to the U. S. He is reported to have secretly informed the Communist leaders of Ecuador that the spirit prevailing in the United States is one of conquest and domination rather than good neighborliness and that Communists should prepare themselves for a Communist revolution all over South America lest they be dominated by "Yankee Imperialism". He further stated that there was a strong possibility that the Russians and Nazis would come to an understanding in the not too distant future and combine themselves against the capitalist democrats.

In August, 1942, prior to the visit of LOMBARDO, Blas ROCA, spent several days in Guayaquil. He stated that he was a member of the Commission of Foreign Relations of the Congress of Cuba and is also affiliated with the Union Revolucionaria Comunista de Cuba. A surveillance of him while in Guayaquil revealed that he contacted many of the well known Communists including the following: Gil GILBERT, José María ROURA, Joaquin GALLEGOS LARA, Pedro SAAD, Cruz BARRAMONDE, Manuel MANZA, Romas de VERACUER GARCIA, Mexican Consul, Professor YOYA, a hypnotist and his wife, and others whose identity is not known at this time.

He delivered a speech before the Sociedad de Carpinteros in which he asserted Germany had not yet conquered Russia; that a

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second front was necessary and the whole world was awaiting it; he admitted he was a Communist and urged that all men, no matter what color or class join in the fight against Hitler; that Cuba has sent \$150,000 to the men fighting on the Russian front; and it would be necessary for the club here to collect money for that purpose.

One newspaper announcement of a meeting where he was to speak stated: "Invitation. The Committee anti-Nazifascist invites all the democrats, anti-Nazis, and all the public, to a Grand Assembly of Solidarity for Brazil with the Cuban Deputy Blas ROCA, a member of the directory of the Frente Nacional Antifascist de Cuba."

#### ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS & LEADERS

The chief force in Ecuador working against the activities of the Communist Party is the Catholic Church which has organized its own union called "Union Catolica de Obreros", as a rival to the more militant and politically active unions and a central committee called Central de Obreros Catolicos. In some sections of the country the influence of the Catholic Union is said to be considerable. The doctrines promoted by this union and its affiliates are to the effect that labor unions should concern themselves with the recreation of their members and the provision of benefit payments, etc., rather than to mix in any class struggle.

Apart from this rival union, the Ecuadoran Government has control of a number of labor unions already in existence and makes use of them to try to influence the policies proposed by all the labor movement of the country. The principal such union is the "Sociedad Artistica e Industrial de Pichincha" which is but an agent of the government and which works in close cooperation with the CEDOC (Central Obreros Catolicos). These forces combine with the other reactionary elements in the country to combat the influence of the "Union Sindical" of Primitivo BARRETO and other left wing groups.

#### PROPAGANDA MEDIUMS

There are no known Communist dominated newspapers, periodicals, or publications of any type. Likewise there are no known Communist-operated or controlled radio stations in Ecuador. The present condition of the Party finances is said to be too weak even to permit mimeographing and distribution of Party manifestos. Due to its underground status the Party is unable to hold officially Communist-sponsored rallies and meetings for purposes of agitation and recruiting members.

The strategy utilized by Communists here is to exploit the Russian-German non-aggression pact and the Russian-German pact. They said that they could not understand that the Russian-German pact was not a pact of non-aggression. They said that the Russian-German pact was a pact of non-aggression and that it was a pact of non-aggression. They said that the Russian-German pact was a pact of non-aggression and that it was a pact of non-aggression.

Despite the fact that the dissolution of the Third International is being discussed, they believe that the

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## IDEOLOGY, CHANGES IN PARTY LINE

From Source #9, who is a former member of the Party and still very close to its leaders, comes the following statement concerning the policies of the PCE:

The present policy of the party is to join any group, party, or movement which tends to create better conditions for the work of PCE, for freedom of speech and association and which eventually would give good positions and jobs to opportunistic elements existing in all parties. Now the PCE position is against Dr. Arroyo del Rio's government and in favor of any other coalition, including the coalition headed by PLAZA brothers, Jijon IARREA, Benjamin CARRION, or the most popular coalition of Dr. Velasco IBARRA which is gaining a tremendous momentum in the country. According to the circumstances, both groups may be fused into a strong anti-governmental coalition. In brief we can say that the PCE has not an independent policy, because the social or intellectual importance of its membership is very small, so that they can not pretend to become leaders of public opinion. Besides, they have not an official and respectable organ of publicity. They must be confined to leaflets or to isolated articles in various periodicals. At present, the PCE is supporting almost unconditionally all groups or coalitions of anti-governmental action, even if they are conspirative. But even if these plots succeed in throwing down the government, Communists can not expect any prominent position. They will get secondary posts for a short or long period, until they are dislodged from them, a process that has taken place very often in our country. The great hope of Communism is of course the Russian victory over the Nazis, with little aid on the side of the Allies, so that Russia may play a leading part in the reorganization of the world which would also affect these countries.

## THE DISSOLUTION OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONALE

With these conditions took place the vote of dissolution of the Third Internationale. For those Communists accustomed to the so-called "Marxist dialectics" or contradictory instructions this dissolution has not been an overthrowing surprise. Even simple-minded workers understand that it is just another drastic change in tactics or strategy of the Third Internationale. From the struggle against the bourgeois slogan, the Communists passed unscrupulously to the Popular Government slogan. From this slogan they understood, accepted, and approved the non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany. Then Communists approved the aggression on Finland. All party members approved that aggression whereas some intellectuals were altogether overtaken and mistaken by this strategy of Russian Communists. I remember that I was strongly criticized by Communists because in my articles I condemned vigorously the Russo-German non-aggression pact and the invasion of Finland. They said that they could not conceive that I was so short-sighted not to see that these were defensive measures taken by Russia and by no means an actual aggression. Naturally, I must confess the Communists were right then and now, and that I was completely wrong as far as Russian policy is concerned.

Despite the fact of the dissolution of the Third Internationale Communists remain level to their organization. They believe that this

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dissolution is simply imposed by circumstances and that the same ties which existed with Moscow through the Internationale exist now without the Internationale. The war has strengthened the ties between Communists of Ecuador and Russia. They are not only loyal, but they feel proud that the economic-political system which Ecuadoran Communists have defended in their propaganda proved so effective during this war. The dissolution of the Third Internationale has not affected their position toward Russia and Stalin. Communists expect the renewal of relations between Mexico, Cuba, and probably Colombia, with Russia in order to establish direct contacts.

On June 2 of this year the Communist Party of Ecuador voted the following resolution with reference to the dissolution of the Third Internationale:

"The Communist Party of Ecuador approves the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale by which it dissolves its organization.

"The PCE considers just the attitude of the Communist Internationale, because the PCE regards it as the most efficient way to carry out the unity of effort of all peoples and governments which fight Nazi-Fascism. The PCE declares that the decision of the Communist Internationale strengthens its struggle for liberation of the Ecuadoran people and does not modify at all its position towards the economical transformation of Society.

Accordingly, the PCE declares:

- (1) That it has no foreign directives or instructions;
- (2) That the national unity with all social categories must be put into effect, as a condition for the victory over Nazi-Fascism.

(3) That the PCE will fight in order to achieve the establishment of a democratic regime in Ecuador and the disappearance of defects in its operation, as a guarantee for the achievement of a world-wide front in order to win the war on Nazi-Fascism and affirm in an everlasting peace, the survival of universal democracy slogans. The PCE avails itself of the renowned daily "El Telegrafo" to greet the governments which, in close union with their peoples, are carrying out an effective struggle against Nazi-Fascism, its allies and satellites. The PCE pays homage of admiration and gratitude to the Soviet Nation in its most legitimate representative, Comrade Stalin.--Quito, 2nd of June, 1943, Gustavo BECERRA, Secretary-General of the P.C.E."

As far as Trotskyism and the IV Internationale is concerned, I was told by BECERRA that the Party will take an official position very soon.

Of considerable interest with respect to the attitude of the Communist leaders in Ecuador is the following abstract of a letter from Pedro Antonio SAAD to Universidad Obrera, Rosales 26, Mexico, D. F., dated April 17, 1943:

Writer,

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Writer, who is secretary of the Communist Party of the Coast, Ecuador, and who is now in prison states that the Ecuadoran Workers' Congress, which was forcibly dissolved by the government, resolved to

- (1) Declare adherence to the Federation of Latin American Workers.
- (2) Name Lombardo TOLEDANO and Guillermo RODRIGUEZ honorary members.
- (3) Declare adherence to the cause of the Democracies.
- (4) Send a greeting to all Nations at war with the Axis.
- (5) Designate a Coordinating Committee with delegates from all provinces to promulgate unity among workers, and give it power to convoke a new Congress for the purpose of definitely constituting the CTE (Confederacion de Trabajadores del Ecuador, Federation of Ecuadoran Workers).

Writer states that some members of the Confederacion Obrera Ecuatoriana (Federation of Ecuadoran Workers) organized by the government in opposition to the CTE, are leaving to join the Union Sindical and the writer's movement (Ex: Presumably the Communist Party). Writer says that the Ecuadoran press had largely supported the CTE, and that on the whole the Congress represented a partial success for the revolutionary movement in general and the Unity of the labor movement in particular since all dissident members of the CTE have made their position clear.

The handicaps that the CTE must face are:

- (1) It has not yet been definitely constituted,
- (2) The unfriendly attitude of the Ecuadoran Government,
- (3) and the formation of the Confederacion Obrera Ecuatoriana which writer believes may become an instrument of the C.O.P.A. (no station record shows derivation of these initials).

Writer states that the aims of the CTE must be diffused as widely as possible, and states that all material on the last Congress will soon be published. The coordinating Committee will have at its disposal either a new newspaper or the Union Sindical will be transformed into a national organ.

The first meeting of the Coordinating Committee, will meet in Guayaquil 5-1-43. The first of a series of provincial congresses to prepare a sound basis for the next National Congress will be held at the end of May in the Province of Guayas, including Milagro and the oil fields, which have already accepted writer's plan. Writer estimates that supporters of the CTE in this province alone will number 20,000.

Writer also states that the CTE will maintain close international relations so that it can receive support from the rest of the continent, that the F.E.U. (Ex. possibly Federacion de Estudiantes Universitarios), which was formed after Toledano's visit to Ecuador is continuing to work actively and publish its paper, that the persecution of the directors of the U.S. continues, and that BRIONES and Mora GUERRERO have fled.

Source #2

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Source #2 makes the following commentary:

Due to the fact that some of the Communist leaders are at the present time in prison and others are hiding, Communist activities have slowed down a little and things are done with more than usual caution. Recent efforts to provoke strikes in balsa mills, in the cement factory and in similar enterprises have failed. It can be expected that further attempts will be made, but due to lack of leadership and lack of funds, prospects for success of these attempts are not promising, although some current trouble to the industries is being caused.

With a view to hiding the real nature of their activities, the Communists in Guayaquil some months ago formed an anti-Nazi organization, called "Comite Anti-Nazi-Fascista". Practically all members of this organization are Communists whose anti-Nazism is to them of secondary importance, and who, in the majority, seem to be of the opinion that the Nazis in Germany will eventually turn Communist and that Communism will then spread all over Europe and eventually come to America. It is an official Guayaquil Communist point of view that not only Germany is governed by Nazism but also the U. S. and England, and that the only reason why there is war, is that the German Nazis had become too strong for the others and for that reason too dangerous.

There are also a rather large number of Communists among the immigrants. Roughly estimated, about 50 per cent of the Jewish element expects salvation through radical socialism. These people have only little contact with the native Communists, but they are in steady communication with their friends of Mexico, Argentina, etc. They do not gather at public meetings but come together in small groups in private homes. They are undoubtedly active but it is not known exactly what their activity is. It is known, however, that they carry a card index of all foreign residents, the principal purpose of which is to determine who among the foreigners are socialists and who are not. In recent weeks there has been a tendency among these foreign radicals to hide their real political existence and to appear in a democratic make-up. Not so long ago, it was customary for them to say, "I am a Communist." Now they all pretend to be democrats, but it is easily noticeable that they lack sincerity.

Lombardo TOLEDANO, the Mexican labor leader and his Mexican groups, maintain contact with native Communists as well as with the foreign radical element, especially with local resident Spanish Republicans. One Mr. MARCH, who is an employee of the firm, Jaime PUIG AROSEMENA, is said to be the direct contact between TOLEDANO and the local groups. In addition to TOLEDANO, there are other Latin-American labor leaders who are in steady contact with the local radical element.

In Quito there is a small group of Trotskyites. The group is at the present time apparently inactive after it failed to organize a similar group in Guayaquil. Whether further attempts will be made is not known.

It is an established fact that all the radical groups' activities are directed towards weakening the efforts of democracy and towards demoralizing the general public with a view to taking advantage of

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it in the name of their own cause. The high cost of living and the general discontent among the masses as a consequence, favor their efforts and increase their numbers. Although they may not have to be considered as an immediate danger, their influence is already affecting the minds of a large percentage of the population and continues to act on an increasing scale.

Source #3 advised:

The general reaction on the part of Communist leaders is that the dissolution of the Comintern is only political expediency and that indirectly directives will be given through Mexico City to the groups in South America.

Apparently the plan is to establish Federations of Latin American Workers in each country of South America thus giving labor movements a nationalistic aspect. These Federations will then form a Confederation called: CONFEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES LATINO AMERICANOS which will be directed by Lombardo TOLEDANO from Mexico City. Taking advantage of the general spirit of promoting Pan-American cooperation, the Communists are planning to work their movement around American workers, cooperation of American labor, etc., and ride in on the tide of the Pan-American movement. However, the apparent purpose is to have the Confederation be the directors of all the Communist activities. It was insinuated by one of the men in contact with the Communists that Moscow will now work through Mexico City.

These Federations have already been formed in Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Cuba, Venezuela and two Central American republics.

The labor leaders are not so disappointed on the dissolution of the Comintern because they feel that it will not definitely change the general policy and directives previously obtained. However, the common laborers feel that Stalin has gone back on them a bit by kowtowing to Capitalist Great Britain and the United States and disbanding the Comintern for political expediency. In La Libertad, one of the labor men expressed the disappointment on Stalin's action, but many feel that this attitude will be only momentary until the leaders of local Communism explain the new plan of action. Some feel that although Lombardo TOLEDANO stated when in Guayaquil that he was not a Communist, that he is the one who will take up the leadership of the Communist organization in South America.

The disputes surrounding the convening of the National Workers' Congress also shed light on the policies and attitudes of the Communist Party. It convened on March 18, 1943, and strife ensued immediately. The following data is abstracted from newspaper discussion of the Congress.

The Congress had been a subject of much discussion since the visit of LOMBARDO TOLEDANO. LOMBARDO is considered by many elements as a Communist and the administration and other dominant groups in the country, i.e., the Catholic church and the conservative party,

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have been working with the administration to keep the control of the Congress out of the influence of the Communist elements as represented from the exterior by LOMBARDO and in the country by the so-called "trabajadores intelectuales".

The Ecuadoran Government alleged it had letters exchanged between Guillermo RODRIGUEZ, the Colombian labor leader and alleged Communist, and Pedro SAAD, which were proof that the National Congress was to be controlled and directed by elements outside Ecuador. On March 17, 1943, RODRIGUEZ was arrested and deported to Colombia.

RODRIGUEZ was interviewed by Source #6 and stated that the aim he was promoting was to form a strong workmen's force to back the Russians, as the American workmen know very well that as soon as the war is over, England and the United States will give Russia a dirty deal; and that it is up to the workmen to put the finishing touch to the dying Anglo-American Imperialism. On a suggestion to RODRIGUEZ that this statement be published in the newspapers, he answered, "The time is not yet ripe, for at this moment the Latin American workmen should appear as sympathetic with England and the United States, but that as soon as the war is over they should join with the North American workmen to fight for the adoption of the Communist system to displace the present order."

There have also been reports that there were Nazi sympathizers of an anti-Communist nature present among various elements of the Congress. These were furthering the proposition of later convening a workers' congress of Catholics in various American countries, which would actually be controlled by the totalitarians to form an anti-Communist block in labor in the post-war era.

The principal Communists who the Administration did not desire to be admitted to the Congress were Pedro SAAD, Ermel QUEVEDO, Enrique GIL, Ricardo PAREDES, and Alfredo VERA. Through a request of the U. S. State Department, the Mexican Government refused to validate the passport of LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, making it impossible for him to attend.

At the time just previous to the date set for its convening, when the Administration believed it had the Congress under control due to its intrigues and promises of deputations to various members, it gave support to the Congress by providing a very small appropriation. During the Congress the Administration made certain arrests in Quito in connection with the Congress for allegedly plotting and conspiring against the government.

On the return of Pedro SAAD to Guayaquil, he was arrested on orders from Quito. He has been in jail ever since this arrest on March 21, 1943. A number of telegrams have been sent from Guayaquil labor unions and bodies to the President requesting the release of SAAD. One telegram dated April 3, 1943, from the secretary of the Comité Empresa Trabajadores Fabrica Roma, requested the release of SAAD, director of the Union Sindical Guayas, as an expression of Ecuadoran Democracy before the reception program for WALLACE.

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During Vice-President WALLACE's stay in Guayaquil a letter was addressed to him by Franklin PEREZ Castro on stationery of the Movimiento Antifascista Del Ecuador. PEREZ signed it as Delegate for Santa Elena. In this letter PEREZ complains to WALLACE about the low wages paid for native employees at the U. S. Military Base at Salinas.

Franklin PEREZ Castro is the brother of the owner of the newspaper, "El Universo", of Guayaquil. He was at one time forced to leave the country because of making trouble for the Government and it is thought that he is taking advantage of the laboring element to cause trouble to the present Government of Ecuador by writing this letter.

Source #14, a Catholic Priest with considerable general knowledge of the political situation in Ecuador, has stated that in his opinion Communism was somewhat on the increase in Ecuador, being centered in the labor organizations. The Communism according to him, however, differs from that which prevailed under the Third International, having no connection with the Russian Government. It arises from the local situation of a more or less feudal economy of a few great landholders, and the fact that, due to rising living costs, the salaries of the workers generally will not maintain them and their families at more than a bare subsistence level. The principal tenet of the Communist platform in Ecuador is thus a demand for a more equitable distribution of the land and an increase in wages. This source believes, however, that danger from the Party at the present time is negligible, but that, if and when it grows in numbers and strength, a different situation may arise.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY

Estimates of the Party's strength, according to the sources consulted herein, vary from a "few dozen intellectuals" to several thousand in the city of Guayaquil alone. The truth is probably nearer the first figure. In Guayaquil Jorge ICAZA was interviewed as the person known to be the most friendly to the Trotskyist point of view. He deprecates the strength and organization of the local Communist Party and views the dissolution of the Third International as its death blow. "There are not more than 20 or 30 real Communists in Ecuador", he stated. "Call them 100, and they still have no right to call themselves a party. They have been living on what subsidy they could get out of the International and, now that this is being withdrawn from them, they will have to break up."

This same source advises that the Communist Party, as a legal entity, was outlawed by President Federico PAEZ after the November 28, 1936 revolution. It is now in the curious position of not knowing whether it is legal or illegal. The PAEZ decrees were revoked by the subsequent Dictator, General Enriquez, but the Communists have been neither officially recognized nor attacked since that time and accordingly work underground, doubtful of their legal standing. MERIGUET has stated that the list of affiliates is kept in code, the key to which is known only by the party's secretary and perhaps one or two others.

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The following list was prepared by confidential source #8 of the most active Communists in Guayaquil.

Luis ALTAMIRANO -	University student, belongs to Union Sindical. Calles Colon and Malecon.
Salvador BASANTES -	Secretary of Union Sindical and the Sindicato of Laboratorios H. G. Salon Oriente, Calles Boyaca and Luque.
Victor Hugo BRIONES -	Professor, Secretary General of Union Sindical. Calles Velez and Noguehi.
Dr. Rafael COELLO SERRANO -	Attorney. Office at Calles Luque and Pichincha.
Manuel CARRION -	Sec. Gen. of the Sociedad de Carpinteros, works in the National Brewery. Calle Santa Ana Cerro.
Joaquin GALLEGOS Lara -	Writer, employed in the Direccion Provincial de Educacion. Calle Manabi between E. Alfaro and Huainacapac.
Luis Humberto HEREDIA -	Carpenter, Secretary of Union Sindical. Calles Alcedo and Rumichaca.
Neptali Pachaco LEON -	Leading agrarian, Secretary of Union Sindical. Canton Milagro.
Carlos LOPEZ CONCHA -	Typographer, owner of the Imprenta Luz. Calles Chimborazo and Colombia.
Ismael LUQUE -	Baker, Secretary of Union Sindical, 10 de Agosto and Tulcan.
Francisco MORA GUERRERO -	Baker, Sec. Gen. of the Union de Panaderos and Sec. of Union Sindical. Calle Letamendi #306 and Chile.
Eusebio MORIEL -	Secretary of Union Sindical, Sindicato de Obreros del Cuero.
Vicente MERA -	Tailor, Secretary of Union Sindical and the Sindicato de Cortadores. Works in the clothing store of Aviles TABARES.
Manuel MARZO -	Secretary of Union Sindical, works in the office of Jaime Puig AROSEMENA.
Francisco MORAN P.	Mechanic, Secretary General of the Comento Nacional, belongs to Union Sindical. Lives in San Eduardo.
Marcos ORAMA -	Shoemaker, belongs to Union Sindical and the Sindicato de Zapateros. Calle Francisco de P. Icaza and G. Cordova.
Ricardo ORTIZ -	Cabinet maker and owner of a funeral agency. Calle Quito between Aguirre and C. Ballen.
José de la PAZ -	Typographer, Secretary of the Sindical de Tipografos of Guayas.
Carlos RA REDES -	Jeweler, Secretary of Union Sindical and of the Gremio de Relojeros and Plateros. Calles Boyaca between Luque and Aguirre.

Victor QUINTANILLA -

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Victor QUINTANILLA -

Floresmilo ROMERO -

Segundo RAMOS -

Raul RODRIGUEZ -

Alberto TORRES VERA -

Angel F. TORRES -

Pedro Antonio SAAD -

Alfredo VERA y VERA -

Dr. Antonio SANENEZ VERA -

Secretary of various Comites de Empresas Obreras and affiliated with Union Sindical. Calles Eloy Alfaro and A. Calderon.  
Barber, secretary of the Sociedad de Peluqueros. Calles Clemente Ballen and Rumichaca.  
Barber, Secretary of Union Sindical por los Agrarios. Calles Clemente Ballen and Morro.  
Secretary General of the Sindicato Agrario of Milagro, belongs to Union Sindical. Resides in Milagro.  
Sub-inspector of work of Guayas Province. Calles Coronel and Canar.  
Shoemaker, Calle Luque #433 and Lorenzo de Garaicoa.  
Attorney, Secretary of Union Sindical and director of various Sindicatos of workers. Calles Capitan Najera and Chimborazo. Presently in jail.  
Writer, owner of the libreria Vera y Cia.  
M. D., agrarian representative. Calles Rocafuerte and Mediburo.

So far as Quito is concerned the following are stated from the sources consulted in this report to be Party members:

Jorge ALMEIDA

Luis ALVARO

Primitivo BARRETO, Chairman Union Sindical

Gustavo BECERRA, "Bazar Lulu", Calles Manabi y Vargas

Carlos LAJANA, Calle Esmeraldas (Jewelry Store).

Guillermo LASSO, Student at University Central

Mentor MERA, Student at University Central

Luis POZE

Gustavo VALENCIA

In Tigua the leader is stated to be as follows, no others being listed:

Agustin VEGA

In Cayambe, the following two persons are listed:

Jesus GUALAVISI

Ruben RODRIGUEZ

In Cuenca:

Humberto MATA MARTINEZ

In Esmeraldas:

Dr. Ricardo PAREDES

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